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MEXICO WEEKLY LEDGER.

R. M. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.]

To Our Pride in the Past and Our Hope for the Future, let Us Add Vigorous Work in the Living Present.

[\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.]

Vol. XXXVIII.

Mexico, Audrain County, Missouri, Thursday, July 16, 1896.

FARMERS

TAKE

The Weekly Ledger

For its Reliable Market

Reports, County Corres-

pondence service, Stock

Notes and Agricultural

Notes generally.

Strictly a Home Journal.

No. 16.

Bryan and Sewell.

Maine's Ex-Congressman Chosen

For Vice-President on
the 5th Ballot.

BLAND COULD HAVE HAD IT, BUT
WIRED HIS WITHDRAWAL
TO GOV. STONE.

McLean, of Ohio, and Sewell Fought
it Out on the Fifth Ballot—
Latter is Victorious—His
Nomination is Made
Unanimous.

Hon. Arthur Sewell, of Maine, was
chosen for Vice-President by the Chi-
cago convention at 3:08 last Saturday
noon.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S SESSION.
Special Dispatch to the Ledger.

10.—What was generally supposed to
be the last session of the great Demo-
cratic Convention, the one which was
to have filled out the national ticket,
was called to order at 8:56 to-night by
Chairman White.

At 9 o'clock General Bragg, of Wis-
consin, took the platform and said
that he rose to a point of order. Con-
tinuing he remarked that someone had
stolen Wisconsin's banner and car-
ried it around the hall in the process-
ion. He only wanted to set things
right.

When he finished Governor Stone,
of Missouri, moved that the conven-
tion adjourn until 12 o'clock to-mor-
row.

Mr. Henry, of Mississippi, amend-
ed the motion by making the hour
instead of twelve. A roll of the
States was then called, and the conven-
tion was declared adjourned until 10 o'clock Saturday,
at which time the candidate for Vice
President will be nominated.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.
Special Dispatch to the Ledger.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, July
11.—The closing session of the Demo-
cratic National Convention was called
to order by Chairman White at 11
o'clock this morning.

The only thing left to be done by
the convention was the selection of a
vice presidential candidate.

The following candidates were pre-
sented, the gentlemen named and in
the following order:

George F. Williams, of Massachu-
setts, by Mr. O'Sullivan of that State.
Mr. McLean, of Ohio, by Mr. Mar-
ston, of Mississippi.

Judge Walter Clark, of North Car-
olina, by Mr. Currie of that State.
George W. Fitzhugh, of Illinois, by
Hon. Tom Johnson.

R. P. Bland, of Missouri, by a dele-
gate from Texas.
Mayor Pennoyer, of Oregon, by
Hon. Mr. Miller, of that State.

Arthur Sewell, of Maine, by Mr.
Bland.

Joseph C. Shibley, of Pennsylvania,
by Mr. Shawler, of Missouri.
Hon. Mr. Lewis, of Washington
State, was presented as a candidate.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, by Mr.
O. W. Powers, of Utah.

A number of seconding speeches
were made to the above nominations
and the first ballot resulted as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.
Williams, Massachusetts..... 76
McLean..... 111
Clark..... 50
Fitzhugh..... 108
Sewell..... 161
Daniel..... 11
Bowie..... 16
Williams, Illinois..... 22
Harritt..... 11
Bland..... 20
Blackburn..... 20
Teller..... 1
Pattison..... 2

SECOND BALLOT.
Williams, Massachusetts..... 16
McLean..... 156
Clark..... 27
Sewell..... 113
Shibley..... 13
Williams, Illinois..... 13
Bland..... 28
Pattison..... 1

THIRD BALLOT.
Williams, Massachusetts..... 15
McLean..... 210
Clark..... 22
Sewell..... 97
Shibley..... 50
Daniel..... 6
Harritt..... 19
Bland..... 263
Pattison..... 1

Not voting, 267.

As the fourth ballot was in progress
Gov. Stone, of Missouri, took the
stand and read a telegram from Mr.
Bland, in which he said that both of
the candidates should not be from the
West and he wished to withdraw.
Missouri then cast her vote for Mc-
Lean.

BRYAN'S MASTERPIECE.

THE GREAT SPEECH THAT WON

FOR HIM THE PRESIDENTIAL
NOMINATION.

Few More Eloquent Appeals Have Ever Been
Heard Since the Nation's Existence
—It's Text in Full.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan, of
Nebraska, whose star as a presidential
possibility had for twenty-four hours
been brightly in the Chicago con-
vention's horizon, came upon the plat-
form amid the most deafening and
prolonged applause ever heard in a
convention hall. The ovation given
Nebraska's noted son was simply
wonderful. His appearance was that
of a plumed warrior, clad in a short
alpine coat, a low-cut vest, a white
waist tie.

After the deafening noise had ceased
Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of this
Convention—I would be presumptuous
indeed, to present myself against the
distinguished gentlemen to whom you
have listened. If this were but a mat-
ter of ability, but this is not a con-
test among persons. The humblest
citizen in all the land when clad in the
armor of a righteous cause is stronger
than all the world of error that

the people of the State of Massachu-
setts (applause), but we stand here
representing people who are the
equals before the law of the largest
citizens of the State of Massachusetts.
(Applause.)

When you come before us you tell
us that we shall disturb your busi-
ness in this; we reply that you have dis-
turbed our business by your course.
(Great applause and cheering.) We
say to you that you have made too
limited in its application the defini-
tion of the business man. The man
who is employed for wages is as much
a business man as his employer. (Con-
tinued cheering.) The attorney in a
country town is as much a business
man as the Corporation Counsel in a
great metropolis. The merchant at
the cross-roads is as much a business
man as the merchant of New York.
The farmer who goes forth in the
morning and toils all day, begins in
the spring and toils all summer, and

the income tax is a just law. It sim-
ply intends to put the burden of Gov-
ernment justly upon the backs of the
people. I am in favor of an income
tax. (Applause.)

When I find a man who is not will-
ing to pay his share of the burden of
the Government which protects him
I find a man who is unworthy to en-
joy the blessings of a Government like
ours. (Applause.)

He says that we are opposing the
national bank currency. It is true.
If you will read what Thomas Benton
said you will find that he said that in
searching history he could find but
one parallel to Andrew Jackson. That
was Cicerio, who destroyed the con-
spiracy of Catalina and saved Rome.
He did for Rome what Jackson did
when he destroyed the bank conspiracy
and saved America. (Applause.)

FUNCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.
We say in our platform that we be-
lieve that the right to coin money
and issue money is a function of gov-
ernment. We believe it. We believe
it is a part of the sovereignty, and can
not with safety be delegated to pri-
vate individuals that we could af-
ford to delegate to private individuals
the power to make penal statutes, or
levy laws for taxation. (Applause.)

Mr. Jefferson, who was once regard-
ed as good Democratic authority, and
seems to have a different opinion from
the gentlemen who have ad-
dressed us on the part of the minor-
ity. Those who are opposed to this
proposition tell us that the issue of
paper money is a function of the bank,
and that the Government ought to go
out of the banking business, and stand
with Jefferson, rather than with them,
and tell them, as he did, that the is-
sue of money is a function of the Gov-
ernment, and that the banks ought to
go out of the Government business.

They complain about that plank
which declares against the life tenure
in office. They have tried to strain it
to mean that which it does not mean.
What we oppose in that plank is the
life tenure that is being built up at
Washington which excludes from par-
ticipation in its benefits the humbler
members of our society. I can not
dwell long in my limited time.
(Cries of "Go on, go on.")

Let me call attention to two or three
great things. The gentleman from
New York says that he will propose
an amendment providing that this
change in our law shall not affect con-
tracts already made. Let me remind
him that there is no such thing as a
contract in law or in morals. He can
affect those contracts which, ac-
cording to present laws, are made
payable in gold. But, if he means to
say, that we can not change our mon-
etary system without protecting those
who have loaned money before the
change was made, I want to ask him
where in law or in morals he can find
authority for not protecting the debtor
when the act of 1873 was passed, but
now insists that we must protect the
creditor. He says he also wants to
change the law and provide that if we
fail to maintain a parity within the
year we will then suspend the coinage
of silver.

WE REPLY THAT WHEN WE ADVOCATE
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to show where we will not do it. I want
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agreement. Why doesn't he tell us
what he is going to do if they fail to
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says that he will not do that, but he
wants us to fail to maintain the parity.
They have tried for thirty years—
for thirty years—to secure an inter-
national agreement, and they are wait-
ing for it most patiently and don't
want it at all. (Cheers and laughter.)

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.
Now, my friends, let me come to the
great paramount issue. If they ask us
here why it is that we say more on
the money question than we say upon
the tariff question, I reply that if pro-
tection has slain its own, it has slain
its own. It has slain its own. It has
killed thousands of the young and the
old, and they praise their Creator, and
centuries where sleep the ashes of their
dead—are as deserving of the consid-
eration of this party as any people in
this country. (Great applause.)

FROM EXTREME TO DEFIANCE.
It is for these we speak. We do not
come as aggressors. Our war is not a
war of conquest. We are fighting in
the defense of our homes, our families
and posterity. (Loud applause.)

We have petitioned and our en-
tireties have been disregarded. We
have begged and they have mocked,
and our calamity came.

We beg no longer; we entreat no
more; we petition no more; we defy
them. (Great applause, and confusion
of the silver delegates.)

The gentleman from Wisconsin has
said that he fears a Robespierre. My
friend, in this land of the free, you
need not be afraid of a Robespierre
from among the people. What we need
is an Andrew Jackson, to stand as
Jackson stood, against the encroach-
ments of agrarianized wealth. (Great
applause.)

They tell us that this platform was
made to catch votes. We reply that
that changing conditions make new
issues; that the principles upon which
rest Democracy are as ever-
lasting as the hills, but that they must
be applied to new conditions as they
arise. Conditions have arisen, and we
are attempting to meet those condi-
tions. They tell us that the income
tax ought not to be brought in here,
that it is a new idea. They criticize
us for our criticisms of the Supreme
Court of the United States. My
friends, we have not criticized; we
have simply called attention to what
you know. If you want criticisms
read the dissenting opinion of the
Court; that will give you criticisms.
(Applause.) They say we passed an
unconstitutional law. I deny it. The
income tax was not unconstitutional
when it was passed. It was not un-
constitutional when it went before the
Supreme Court for the first time.

It did not become unconstitutional
until one Judge changed his mind, and
we can not be expected to know when
a Judge will change his mind. A
Judge will change his mind. (Ap-
plause and a voice, "Fill 'em again.")

NOT AN INDIVIDUAL.
We do not come as individuals. Why,
as individuals, we might have been
glad to compliment the gentle-
man from New York (Senator Hill),
but we know that the people for whom
we speak would never be willing to
put him in a position where he could
thwart the will of the Democratic
party. (Cheers.) I say it is not a
question of persons; it is a question
of principle, and it is not with gladness,
my friends, that we find ourselves
brought into conflict with those who
are arrayed on the other side. The
gentleman who just preceded me
(Gov. Russell) spoke of the old State
of Massachusetts. Let me assure him
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eration of this party as any people in
this country. (Great applause.)

FROM EXTREME TO DEFIANCE.
It is for these we speak. We do not
come as aggressors. Our war is not a
war of conquest. We are fighting in
the defense of our homes, our families
and posterity. (Loud applause.)

We have petitioned and our en-
tireties have been disregarded. We
have begged and they have mocked,
and our calamity came.

We beg no longer; we entreat no
more; we petition no more; we defy
them. (Great applause, and confusion
of the silver delegates.)

The gentleman from Wisconsin has
said that he fears a Robespierre. My
friend, in this land of the free, you
need not be afraid of a Robespierre
from among the people. What we need
is an Andrew Jackson, to stand as
Jackson stood, against the encroach-
ments of agrarianized wealth. (Great
applause.)

They tell us that this platform was
made to catch votes. We reply that
that changing conditions make new
issues; that the principles upon which
rest Democracy are as ever-
lasting as the hills, but that they must
be applied to new conditions as they
arise. Conditions have arisen, and we
are attempting to meet those condi-
tions. They tell us that the income
tax ought not to be brought in here,
that it is a new idea. They criticize
us for our criticisms of the Supreme
Court of the United States. My
friends, we have not criticized; we
have simply called attention to what
you know. If you want criticisms
read the dissenting opinion of the
Court; that will give you criticisms.
(Applause.) They say we passed an
unconstitutional law. I deny it. The
income tax was not unconstitutional
when it was passed. It was not un-
constitutional when it went before the
Supreme Court for the first time.

It did not become unconstitutional
until one Judge changed his mind, and
we can not be expected to know when
a Judge will change his mind. A
Judge will change his mind. (Ap-
plause and a voice, "Fill 'em again.")

NOT AN INDIVIDUAL.
We do not come as individuals. Why,
as individuals, we might have been
glad to compliment the gentle-
man from New York (Senator Hill),
but we know that the people for whom
we speak would never be willing to
put him in a position where he could
thwart the will of the Democratic
party. (Cheers.) I say it is not a
question of persons; it is a question
of principle, and it is not with gladness,
my friends, that we find ourselves
brought into conflict with those who
are arrayed on the other side. The
gentleman who just preceded me
(Gov. Russell) spoke of the old State
of Massachusetts. Let me assure him
that not one person in all this conven-
tion entertains the least hostility to

the income tax is a just law. It sim-
ply intends to put the burden of Gov-
ernment justly upon the backs of the
people. I am in favor of an income
tax. (Applause.)